

TARIFF CONGRESS WILL OPEN TO DAY

Dingley Bill Ready for
Extra Session's
Action.

REPUBLICANS IN HASTE.

Confident They Can Rush
the Measure Through
the House.

DELAY IN THE SENATE

The Discussion There Promises to
Be Long, and a Vote as
Far Off as July.

DEMOCRATS WANT MORE TIME.

They Intend to Consume All That
Speaker Reed Will Let Them Have.
To-day's Programme in
House and Senate.

Washington, March 14.—The Fifty-fifth Congress meets in extraordinary session tomorrow at noon. This is in pursuance of the first proclamation by President McKinley which was issued last Saturday. The extra session is to be held for the purpose of providing revenue to meet the expenses of the Government and arrange for a monetary commission. These two points were specially mentioned in the proclamation issued.

The House of Representatives will be busy all the afternoon with organization. The body will be called to order by Clerk McDowell and all the members will take the oath of office. After this has been done the House will proceed to the election of officers. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, will be chosen Speaker and the officials of the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress will all be re-elected. Mr. Reed will have as opponent for the Speakership Representative Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas.

President McKinley has practically completed his message to the Fifty-fifth Congress, but in view of the necessity for an organization of the House before the joint committee of the two houses can be appointed to wait upon him and inform him that Congress is ready to receive the communication, it has decided not to undertake to send the message to Congress before Tuesday.

The new Dingley tariff bill will be presented complete tomorrow. The Republican members of the committee have been working at it all day. The Republican programme is to rush it through that body within two weeks, but the minority members of the committee are to have until Thursday to consider it. On that day the committee will report it favorably back to the House. But a few days will be given to debate, and the bill will be put on its passage. The intention is to send it to the Senate not later than the first week in April.

Democrats Opposed to Haste.
The Democrats of the House are opposed to undue haste, but they are in the minority. They must take what they can get and what Speaker Reed will give them. The most sanguine Republicans hope that the bill can become a law by the first of May, or sooner if possible. Democrats laugh at this hope. They say friends of the measure will be fortunate, indeed, if the bill goes into effect by May 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The bill will be presented by Mr. Dingley, simply as a representative of the Second District of Maine. He will ask that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to be appointed later in the day. The committee will then begin its examination of the measure.

There is nothing before the Senate to require close application to business until the Committee on Foreign Relations reports the arbitration treaty with Great Britain. It is almost a certainty that the treaty will also be amended along the lines of the Turple amendment of the last session, so as to provide that every case or question intended to be submitted to arbitration under this general treaty shall first be submitted to the Senate for its ratification.

Senate Republicans Waiting.
It seems to be a general impression that when the Senator appointed by the Governor of Florida to succeed Mr. Call arrives he will be seated. The Legislature of Florida does not convene until April 7, and six years ago the Senate seated Mr. Pasco at interim under precisely similar conditions. The appointee from Oregon in place of Mr. Mitchell has not yet arrived. His credentials will be presented to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as were those of Major Wood, the appointee of Governor Bradley of Kentucky.

Meanwhile the Republicans in the matter of the organization of committees are playing a waiting game. They will make no effort to do more than fill their own vacancies until the Legislatures of these two States elect. It is understood an agreement has about been reached with the Democrats to this end.

The following statements indicate what those who will have charge of the tariff bill will both hope and expect the time it will take to convert it into a law:

Dingley Points to Delay of the Cost.
REPRESENTATIVE NELSON DINGLEY, JR., OF MAINE, CHAIRMAN WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.—How many days before the tariff bill will become a law I cannot tell. I think it should pass the House within two or three weeks. In the Senate it will be kept longer. I estimate that each week of delay after the 1st of May means a loss of revenue to the Government of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. It will be a very costly delay, indeed, which is protracted beyond that time. So, I think, the measure will not meet with unnecessary obstruction. I hope so, anyhow.

We have not had time to consult with the minority members of the committee yet, and I can't say how much time they will be given for a study of the new measure. We will probably decide that to-morrow or the next day. The bill will be ready to present to-morrow.

McMillin on Minority's Plans.
REPRESENTATIVE BENTON M'ILLIN, OF TENNESSEE, MINORITY LEADER WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.—The new tariff bill will not be a law by May 1. In the first place, it has taken the Republican members of the committee, working night and day, three months to reach a result. It is scarcely fair to think that the other branches of the Government should have an equal time in which to familiarize themselves with the measure. The minority of the committee have not seen the bill yet and have not yet consulted on the time they will demand. One thing is sure, though, and

that is, if undue haste is used in pushing the bill through the House, it will be defeated in the Senate. The country will demand to know what the measure is, and the Senate will pay attention to that demand. At a time when there is already \$255,000,000 of idle money in the Treasury, or \$115,000,000 more than the gold reserve, there need be no rush to increase tariff rates without due investigation and consideration. This amount is so large that with an economic administration of the Government it will take two years to absorb it. If the new regime means, in good faith, an increase in receipts equal to expenditures, it will necessarily result, unless prodigality steps in to squander, in hoarding the surplus already in the treasury instead of letting it out to quicken commerce. The Democrats will fight the measure from it. That is the only way left.

"A Law by May 10," Says Steele.
REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE W. STEELE, OF INDIANA, MEMBER WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.—We hope to have the bill enacted into law by May 10. I don't know how much time will be given to the minority members of the committee in which to examine the bill. We want to be fair to them, but we do not yet know what they will ask. I think there is a general tendency on the part of both Republicans and Democrats to let the measure go through as quickly as possible. The country demands that something should be done immediately. I think Congress appreciates this, and that the measure will be passed within the time I have mentioned. I cannot tell how much revenue we will

lose by a delay in passing the measure.

There is no doubt that the importers and men with capital will begin to bring in all the goods they possibly can before the duties become a law. I have no way of estimating the loss, but it will be large. The Republican members of the committee, in order to hasten its passage, will not make long speeches in favor of the bill, and some may not speak at all.

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SENATOR MARTIN N. JOHNSON, OF NORTH DAKOTA, MEMBER WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.—We will push the bill to-night, and it will pass the House inside of two or three weeks. I will be satisfied if it gets through the Senate by the 4th of July. The new measure will be presented by Mr. Dingley to-morrow, with the request that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It will be reported to the House on Thursday. That will be quick work, but it will be done.

A delay on the bill will be a great thing for importers of articles now on the free list. The greatest loss in revenue will come from wool and woolen goods and sugar. I imagine that half the year's estimated revenue on wool will be lost if the delay is very great. Already importers are beginning to rush in their goods. We will do our part in the House and put the bill through.

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SENATOR ALLISON, OF IOWA.—The number of days it will take Congress to pass the tariff bill will depend largely upon the position that is taken by the minority, and the time they desire for legitimate debate. It will also depend largely upon the amount of time consumed by the House. If the bill gets through the House by the 10th of April it will be reported back to the Senate perhaps on the 25th. The Finance Committee ought to have at least two weeks in which to consider it. Then if the Senate is diligent, and sits from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., and no time is occupied by unnecessary debate, it is possible to get a vote in about four weeks. I suppose all will have what time they de-

sire to talk, and it is my judgment that if the bill is passed and signed by the middle of June, or the first of July we may consider ourselves lucky. But I am not saying that Congress will adjourn by that time. The appropriation bills must be drawn out again and passed before the end of the fiscal year. I do not know, however, that any of these will be permitted to crowd in ahead of the tariff bill.

ON THE TRAIL OF BLAINE.

The Escaped Sing Sing Convict Traced to Kingston—Also Supposed to Be in Brooklyn.

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ELLSWORTH TALKS ABOUT HIS BILL.

Says His Motives Cannot Be
of Interest to the
Public.

BADLY NEEDED, HE THINKS.

Its Object Sufficiently Explained
by the Text of Its Dif-
ferent Clauses.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD ONLY.

Though It Might Work Some Injury,
He Is Sure the General Effect
Would Be Benefi-
cial to All.

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that will carry weight. Still, as I said, I have tried to make the language of the bill simple and clear."

"Then you think that the publication in the papers, both the weeklies and the dailies, of the pictures or of cartoons representing prominent persons is injurious to the public?"

"I think it has been carried much too far. My bill is in itself the best answer to that question."

"In a case like that of 'Boss' Tweed, in which it is admitted that the cartoons of Thomas Nast had more influence in causing his downfall than all that was written, would you say that those cartoons did the public an injury and that before printing them the publisher of the paper in which they appeared should have secured the written permission of Tweed?"

"Tweed's case is, of course, an exception." "Had you considered that if your bill becomes a law it will effectively prevent the issuing of a new edition of Inspector Byrne's book of criminals? The men and women whose pictures are there would not give permission to have their pictures printed, and yet the police throughout the country say that the book has been of great benefit to them."

"That case is merely another exception. There are exceptions to every case. But they are few."

"Can you expect to abate a nuisance if you wait to obtain the consent of the man who is maintaining the nuisance?" "I do not suppose you can, but the trouble with that argument is that in abating the nuisance you newspaper fellows think it is necessary to abate the man along with the nuisance."

Leaves All to the Courts.

"Under your interpretation of the bill as you have prepared it, would its passage force Puck and Judge and similar papers, the main feature of which is political cartoons, to either go out of business or out of the State?"

"I have not considered what papers would be affected by the measure. I have only thought of the public good."

"With the new law in effect, would it be permissible for Puck and Judge, if printed in New Jersey, to be sold in this State, provided that they contained cartoons or pictures of persons printed without their permission?"

"Now you are getting back to the interpretation of the bill and that must be left to the courts."

"But was it your intention to make the newspapermen, who might handle the papers printed under such circumstances, liable to fine and imprisonment?"

"As I have said, I tried to make the language of the bill plain and so word it that there would be little room for construing it. I think the word 'publish' is broad enough in its full meaning to cover any such point. But my intentions in the matter will have to wait until the courts if they are called upon to interpret the meaning of the clauses. Intentions are of little moment when the courts are at work, and what effect the law would have must be left to the judges."

LABOR AGAIN PROTESTS.

Ellsworth's Bill Would Throw Men Out of Work and Destroy the Freedom of the Press.

Delegate Ryan, of the Photo-Engravers' Union, again called the attention of the Central Labor Union yesterday to the many obnoxious points of the Ellsworth bill.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that the affidavits of the parties concerned would be sufficient under this bill to send the owner or publisher of a paper to prison. No defence is allowed and therefore trial by jury is dispensed with. The right of the newspapers to print cartoons of public characters has been conceded for 500 years. Muzzle the press and you do not know where the evil may end. This bill would drive most of the photo-engravers at once out of work. The paper makers, printers, machinists and compositors would then be affected. Fewer printing machines would be needed and eventually a whole army of workmen would be idle."

The chairman, John C. Maher, of the Liberty Bazaar Association of Coach Drivers, said that a strong protest made by the Central Labor Union against the bill on the previous Sunday will hold good. The Liberty Bazaar Association is now in Albany. It was stated, however, have been instructed to oppose the measure.

HOT FIGHT WITH A THUG.

Max Johnson Was Rapidly Getting the Worst of It When the Fellow Heard a Policeman and Fleed.

Max Johnston, who says he lives in Rochester, knows how it feels to be hit by a highway robber. Early yesterday morning he was returning to the St. Cloud Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-second street. When almost to Columbus avenue, on One Hundred and Seventh street, he was struck from behind three heavy blows on the head. Johnston is a big, powerful man, but the blows almost felled him. He turned and seized his assailant just in time to prevent being struck with a cobblestone, which the fellow had picked up. Johnston was getting the worst of it in the rough and tumble fight which followed, when suddenly the man wrenched away and fled.

To the policeman who appeared, Johnston described the man. He was about six feet tall, heavy, had shaggy black whiskers, a black slouch hat and dark clothes. The police have not found the fellow.

MORGAN'S GIFT OF A SHRINE.

The Metropolitan Museum Enriched by a Cellini Work.

The silver and enamel shrine presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by J. Pierpont Morgan is believed to have been made by Benvenuto Cellini, the famous goldsmith of Florence. The initials B. C. and the date MDXXXIII on the shrine are strong evidence on this point, as well as the perfection of the workmanship.

The shrine was brought to this country from a painting by Perugino, in the Uffizi Palace, and it represents the four seasons, with a mother and child to typify death and resurrection. The corner panels show the heads of saints, and in the lunette is a figure of the Deity, with angels. The shrine is rich in coloring, and the workmanship is exquisite.

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AT WANAMAKER'S

Advertising our business would be useless if the Public, especially the women, in this city and vicinage comprehended the extent and superiority of our many stocks.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS are here in unmatched variety. This means that all the original best sources of supply in Paris have been at our command. We get first choice—and exclusive control of our selections.

Wise advertisers never describe rare Dress Goods—that's left to tyros. Great facts are the great power. The appeal is from the masses of textile beauty now on our counters. Discriminating taste is satisfied, intelligence is gratified, when confronted with the showing of our Novelty Dress Goods.

This morning twenty-eight styles are added to the Paris colony in the Rotunda. But it's only a way station. Their destiny is in graceful dress. They travel rapidly to the goal.

PRINTED COTTONS are in high favor for Summer Dress. Unequalled beauty of design has been a winning force. They come, they go. The piles rise like ice gorges, they melt like snow in Spring-time. Yardsticks have raced madly over the 18c Organdies. And the foreign Organdies at 35c and 37c have been nearly as quick.

Plumetis, Dimities, Lappets are Organdie rivals, and Crispene has a lordly movement as the last claimant on popular favor—eighty-five styles. Do you know the Crispene fibre? And the woven Cottons! The types are tired of Dress Goods.

BLACK SILKS AND SATINS

Big saving. The how of the happening is nothing to you. Fact is vital. At 75c—Rich Satin Duchesse, corded stripes, some in clusters, and others single stripes. Worth \$1.25.

At 75c—Black Gros Grain Brocades. Designs—scrolls and leaves. Eight varieties. Just the wanted patterns for skirts. Worth \$1.

At \$1—Black Taffeta Brocades, 10 designs, very handsome for entire costume. Worth \$1.35.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Street and house Dresses. A constantly changing show. The newest ideas of New York and Paris designers. Many of them designed exclusively for Wanamaker's. Some get but a day's showing before they go. New ones take their places. The stock is unmatched for newness, exclusiveness and cheapness. A tailor-made Dress of serge, fly front Jacket, lined with taffeta silk, new fan back Skirt, corduroy binding, \$10. From this they advance by easy stages to \$60. At \$15 and upward, entire Suits are silk lined.

Many fetching novelties in tailor-made Suits. Here is one made of broadcloth. Officer's Mess Coat. Newest shaped Skirt. Entire Suit neatly braided. \$38.50.

INFANTS' DRESSES AND REEFERS

Spring Dresses, Reefers and Bonnets for tots 2 to 4 years. A childish style about them that pleases mothers. Large variety of designs and materials. Plain and fancy—all of them in rare good taste. Dresses, from 50c upward. Some of the popular Garments are:

At \$1.75—Dresses of light lawns, striped and floral patterns, gretchen and baby waists, trimmed with narrow lace and embroidery.

At \$2—Dresses of dimity, 6 patterns, gretchen waists, straps extending from waist over shoulders, lace trimmed cape on sleeves, lace trimmed ruffle at neck and sleeves.

At \$6—Dresses of fine French organdies, 9 rows narrow lace at waist, large double ruffle edged with lace over shoulders, neck and sleeves trimmed to correspond.

REEFERS

At \$1.50—Of ladies' cloth, red, blue and green fleur-de-lis backs, sailor collar, trimmed with 3 rows of soutache.

At \$2.25—Of flannel, blue, red and green, sailor collar, trimmed with white soutache, brass buttons, coat backs.

At \$3—Of ladies' cloth, blue, red or green, sailor collar, trimmed with 5 rows of white soutache, coat back.

At \$3.25—Of white novelty pique, sailor collar of Swiss embroidery, French back pearl buttons.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

HOSIERY

Germany sends us good Hosiery at little prices. Our representative visited the four corners of that thrifty country to secure the best and cheapest Hosiery. 20 cases just received. This accounts for to-day's showing.

FOR MEN.

At 12c—Cotton Half Hose, unbleached, fast black, tan and slate. Double soles and high spliced heels.

At 3 pairs for 50c—Cotton, fast black, plain and ribbed and unbleached. Double soles, spliced heels and toes.

FOR WOMEN.

At 12c—Cotton hose, fast black, high spliced heels and toes.

At 15c—Cotton hose, fast black, double soles and high spliced heels.

At 3 pairs for 50c—Cotton hose, fast black, double soles and high spliced heels.

FOR CHILDREN.

At 20c and 25c—Cotton hose, ribbed fast black, double knees, high spliced heels and toes.

BROADWAY.

STAMPED LINENS

Bargain extraordinary. A bit of good fortune for women who do art needle work. Pure Linen. Pretty stamped designs ready for the embroidery needle. Over 2,500 dozen in the lot.

6 in. Doyleys, 15c doz; were 60c.
7 in. Doyleys, 25c doz; were 90c.
9 in. Doyleys, 35c doz; were \$1.20.
12 in. Centres, 6c each; were 15c.
18 in. Centres, 12c each; were 25c.
22 in. Centres, 16c each; were 35c.

BROADWAY.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.



Senator Ellsworth Talks About His Bill.

In an interview yesterday the author of the bill to prohibit the publication of cartoons and portraits in newspapers of persons without first obtaining the written consent of the originals, said he did not care to explain his measure, but would leave that to the courts. Asked if he would give his written consent to the publication of his picture in the Journal, he first was about to comply, but changed his mind, saying he did not think it would be the proper thing for him to do under the circumstances.

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